## IN THE SPECIFICATION

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 22 on page 7 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--*TCP/IP:* TCP/IP stands for *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol*, the suite of communications protocols used to connect hosts on the Internet. TCP/IP uses several protocols, the two main ones being TCP and IP. TCP/IP is built into the UNIX operating system and is used by the Internet, making it the de facto standard for transmitting data over networks. For an introduction to TCP/IP, see e.g., *RFC 1180: A TCP/IP Tutorial*, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. ~~A copy of RFC 1180 is currently available at *ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc1180.txt*.~~--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 on page 14 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--The Processor 106 itself, in the presently preferred embodiment, comprises a 32-bit RISC ARM Processor designed by ARM Limited of Maidenhead, UK. ARM licenses its designs to semiconductor partners for manufacture, supply, and support~~; for a list of ARM licensees, see e.g., *http://www.arm.com/Partners/*~~. The ARM processor has an efficient instruction set that is ideal for performing cyclical functions quite rapidly and includes sufficient bandwidth for transferring large amounts of data quickly (e.g., for performing Huffman coding on a large amount of data). Additionally, the processor is a dedicated processor, without the overhead of a substantial number of peripherals. These features make the processor attractive for use in a digital camera embodiment.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 on page 32 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--Next, the process may negotiate a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connection with the remote server. The Point-to-Point Protocol (or PPP) is a well-known method for transmission of IP packets over serial lines; see, e.g., *RFC 1661: The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)*, available from the Network Working Group, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. ~~RFC 1661 is currently available via the Internet at: http://www.freesoft.org/CIE/RFC/1661/index.htm.~~--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 2 on page 10 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--The following description will focus on the presently preferred embodiment of the present invention, which operates in an environment typically including a variety of computing or information-storing devices (e.g., desktop computers, server computers, and portable computing devices) that are capable of hosting other devices (e.g., digital camera) via a temporary or permanent connection. In particular, the following description focuses on an embodiment of the present invention in a digital camera device, the currently preferred embodiment, which may be occasionally connected to a multitude of different "host" devices, such as a ~~Palm™~~ Palm™ handheld computer or a cellular phone. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the present invention may be embodied in practically any device that is intended to be connected to another device (or devices). Further, the description focuses on implementation of portions of the invention in a connected environment including computers, such as an IBM-compatible computer running under ~~Microsoft®~~ MICROSOFT® Windows XP, with Internet support. The present invention, however, is not limited to any particular one application or any particular environment. Instead, those skilled in the art will find that the system and methods of the present invention may be advantageously embodied on a variety of different platforms, including Macintosh, Linux, BeOS, Solaris, UNIX, NextStep, and the like, as well as special-purpose operating systems (e.g., digital

camera operating systems).  Therefore, the description of the exemplary embodiments that follows is for purposes of illustration and not limitation.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 18 on page 20 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--Software system 200 includes a graphical user interface (GUI) 215, for receiving user commands and data in a graphical (e.g., "point-and-click") fashion. These inputs, in turn, may be acted upon by the system 150 in accordance with instructions from operating system 210 and/or client application module(s) 201.  The GUI 215 also serves to display the results of operation from the OS 210 and application(s) 201, whereupon the user may supply additional inputs or terminate the session.  Typically, the OS 210 operates in conjunction with device drivers 220 (e.g., "Winsock" driver -- Windows' implementation of a TCP/IP stack) and the system BIOS microcode 230 (i.e., ROM-based microcode), particularly when interfacing with peripheral devices.  OS 210 can be provided by a conventional operating system, such as ~~Microsoft®~~ MICROSOFT® Windows 9x, ~~Microsoft®~~ MICROSOFT® Windows NT, ~~Microsoft®~~ MICROSOFT® Windows 2000, or ~~Microsoft®~~ MICROSOFT® Windows XP, all available from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, WA.  Alternatively, OS 210 can also be an alternative operating system, such as the previously-mentioned operating systems.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 on page 19 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--The computer system displays text and/or graphic images and other data on the display device 155.  Display device 155 is driven by the video adapter 154, which is interposed between the display device 155 and the system 150.  The video adapter 154, which includes video memory accessible to the CPU, provides circuitry that converts pixel data stored in the video memory to a raster signal suitable for use by a

cathode ray tube (CRT) raster or liquid crystal display (LCD) monitor. A hard copy of the displayed information, or other information within the system 150, may be obtained from the printer 157, or other output device. The printer 157 may include, for instance, an HP ~~Laserjet®~~ LASERJET® printer (available from Hewlett-Packard of Palo Alto, CA), for creating hard copy images of output of the system.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 1 on page 18 with the following marked up paragraph:**

--CPU 151 comprises a processor of the Intel ~~Pentium®~~ PENTIUM® family of microprocessors. However, any other suitable microprocessor or microcomputer may be utilized for implementing the present invention. The CPU 151 communicates with other components of the system via a bi-directional system bus (including any necessary I/O controller circuitry and other "glue" logic). The bus, which includes address lines for addressing system memory, provides data transfer between and among the various components. Description of Pentium-class microprocessors and their instruction set, bus architecture, and control lines is available from Intel Corporation of Santa Clara, CA. Random-access memory 152 serves as the working memory for the CPU 151. In a typical configuration, RAM of sixteen megabytes or more is employed. More or less memory may be used without departing from the scope of the present invention. The read-only memory (ROM) 153 contains the basic input/output (I/O) system code (BIOS) -- a set of low-level routines in the ROM that application programs and the operating systems can use to interact with the hardware, including reading characters from the keyboard, outputting characters to printers, and so forth.--